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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/606,683	06/26/2003	Nathan Raymond Hughes	AUS920020326US1	5305
7590	06/17/2005		EXAMINER	
Andrea Pair Bryant 5202 Vista West Cove Austin, TX 78731-1163			GAUTHIER, GERALD	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2645	

DATE MAILED: 06/17/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/606,683

Applicant(s)

HUGHES ET AL.

Examiner

Gerald Gauthier

Art Unit

2645

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 26 June 2003.
2a) ☐ This action is FINAL. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-15 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☒ The drawing(s) filed on 26 June 2003 is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☒ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date 6/26/2003.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

Information Disclosure Statement

1. The information disclosure statement submitted on June 26, 2003 was received. The submission is in compliance with the provisions of 37 CFR 1.97. Accordingly the information disclosure statement is being considered by the examiner.

Drawings

2. The drawings are objected to under 37 CFR 1.83(a) because they fail to show proper labels on boxes on FIG. 1 and FIG. 2 as described in the specification. Any structural detail that is essential for a proper understanding of the disclosed invention should be shown in the drawing. MPEP § 608.02(d). Corrected drawing sheets in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121(d) are required in reply to the Office action to avoid abandonment of the application. Any amended replacement drawing sheet should include all of the figures appearing on the immediate prior version of the sheet, even if only one figure is being amended. The figure or figure number of an amended drawing should not be labeled as "amended." If a drawing figure is to be canceled, the appropriate figure must be removed from the replacement sheet, and where necessary, the remaining figures must be renumbered and appropriate changes made to the brief description of the several views of the drawings for consistency. Additional replacement sheets may be necessary to show the renumbering of the remaining figures. Each drawing sheet submitted after the filing date of an application must be labeled in the top

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margin as either "Replacement Sheet" or "New Sheet" pursuant to 37 CFR 1.121(d). If the changes are not accepted by the examiner, the applicant will be notified and informed of any required corrective action in the next Office action. The objection to the drawings will not be held in abeyance.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which the subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. The factual inquiries set forth in *Graham v. John Deere Co.*, 383 U.S. 1, 148 USPQ 459 (1966), that are applied for establishing a background for determining obviousness under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) are summarized as follows:

1. Determining the scope and contents of the prior art.
2. Ascertaining the differences between the prior art and the claims at issue.
3. Resolving the level of ordinary skill in the pertinent art.
4. Considering objective evidence present in the application indicating obviousness or nonobviousness.

5. This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was

not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

6. **Claim(s) 1, 4 and 10** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li et al. (US 6,205,418 B1) in view of Tang et al. (US 2002/0075300 A1).

Regarding **claim(s) 1**, Li discloses a method for enhancing user satisfaction with an automated interactive computer system (FIG. 1 and column 1, lines 6-9) comprising the steps of:

interactively ascertaining user language usage preferences (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 43-52) [The computer-based system 101 displays a current language selection for the user to select a new language and modifies the current language based on the user selection, thereby interactively ascertaining user language usage preferences];

creating a user profile in response to the ascertaining step (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 53-55) [The call computer-based system 101 updates the user profile with the new language selection, thereby creating a user profile in response to the ascertaining step];

applying the user profile to modify information from the computer system (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 53-59) [The computer-based system 101 updates the user profile so that the user can operate the system with the new language selection and

segments of created custom languages are stored in memory, thereby applying the user profile to modify information from the computer system].

Although Li discloses the selection made by the user and displaying more name translation but fails to specifically disclose presenting information so modified to the user.

However, Tang, in the same field of endeavor, teaches presenting information so modified to the user (FIG. 2 and paragraph 0024 and 0025) [The server sends the user interface layout file according to the language selected and the dynamic user interface generator generates proper user input interface, thereby presenting information so modified to the user].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li using the server-client type system as taught by Tang.

This modification of the invention enables the system to present information so modified to the user so that the user would have the convenience to have friendlier user interface (Tang: paragraph 0036).

Regarding **claim(s) 4**, Li discloses an apparatus for improving user satisfaction with an automated computer system (FIG. 1 and column 1, lines 6-9) comprising:

means for prompting a user to indicate language usage pattern preferences (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 43-52) [The computer-based system 101 displays a current language selection for the user to select a new language and modifies the current

language based on the user selection, thereby interactively ascertaining user language usage preferences];

means for analyzing user indicated preferences (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 53-55) [The custom language development function 111 is the primary tool for managing the development and use of custom languages, thereby means for analyzing user indicated preferences];

means for creating a user profile (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 53-55) [The call computer-based system 101 updates the user profile with the new language selection, thereby creating a user profile in response to the ascertaining step];

means for storing results of the analyzing step in the user profile (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 53-59) [The updating of the user profile includes storing segments of created or modified custom languages, thereby a means for storing results of the analyzing step in the user profile].

Although Li discloses the selection made by the user and displaying more name translation but fails to specifically disclose presenting information so modified to the user.

However, Tang, in the same field of endeavor, teaches means for modifying subsequent presentations to the user to reflect the stored user indicated language usage pattern preferences (FIG. 2 and paragraph 0024 and 0025) [The server sends the user interface layout file to the client according to the language selected and the dynamic user interface generator generates proper user input interface, thereby a

means for modifying subsequent presentations to the user to reflect the stored user indicated language usage pattern preferences].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li using the server-client type system as taught by Tang.

This modification of the invention enables the system to present information so modified to the user so that the user would have the convenience to have friendlier user interface (Tang: paragraph 0036).

Regarding **claim(s) 10**, Li discloses a computer program product ("a computer program" column 4, line 48) having computer readable code for improving user satisfaction with computer driven automated interactive systems (FIG. 1 and column 4, lines 41-57), comprising:

means for prompting a user to indicate language usage pattern preferences (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 43-52) [The computer-based system 101 displays a current language selection for the user to select a new language and modifies the current language based on the user selection, thereby interactively ascertaining user language usage preferences];

means for analyzing user indicated preferences (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 53-55) [The custom language development function 111 is the primary tool for managing the development and use of custom languages, thereby means for analyzing user indicated preferences];

means, responsive to the means for analyzing, for creating a user profile (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 53-55) [The call computer-based system 101 updates the user profile with the new language selection based on user selection, thereby a means, responsive to the means for analyzing, for creating a user profile];

means for storing results of the analyzing step in the user profile (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 53-59) [The updating of the user profile includes storing segments of created or modified custom languages, thereby a means for storing results of the analyzing step in the user profile].

Although Li discloses the selection made by the user and displaying more name translation but fails to specifically disclose presenting information so modified to the user.

However, Tang, in the same field of endeavor, teaches means for modifying subsequent presentations to the user to reflect the stored user indicated language usage pattern preferences (FIG. 2 and paragraph 0024 and 0025) [The server sends the user interface layout file to the client according to the language selected and the dynamic user interface generator generates proper user input interface, thereby a means for modifying subsequent presentations to the user to reflect the stored user indicated language usage pattern preferences].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li using the server-client type system as taught by Tang.

This modification of the invention enables the system to present information so modified to the user so that the user would have the convenience to have friendlier user interface (Tang: paragraph 0036).

1. **Claim(s) 2, 5 and 13** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li in view of Tang as applied to **claim(s) 1, 4 and 10** above, and further in view of Dean et al. (US 2002/0152244 A1).

Regarding **claim(s) 2**, Li in combination with Tang as applied to **claim(s) 1** above differ from **claim(s) 2** for the interactive computer system comprises a Web browser.

Li as modified discloses a method for enhancing user satisfaction with an automated interactive computer system, the ascertaining step includes presenting text passages in different styles and prompting the user to choose a text passage indicative of user preferred language usage (FIG. 2 and column 6, lines 14-31) [The user selects to enter text as desired to name a language or selects any listed language, thereby the ascertaining step includes presenting text passages in different styles and prompting the user to choose a text passage indicative of user preferred language usage].

Furthermore Tang teaches the interactive computer system comprises a Web browser (FIG. 1 and 2 and paragraph 0032) [The user communicates with the server

through the Internet using the browser device 201, thereby the interactive computer system comprises a Web browser].

Although Li in combination with Tang disclose a computer-based system but fails to specifically disclose the interactive computer system comprises at least a Web site.

However, Dean in the same field of endeavor teaches the interactive computer system comprises at least a Web site (FIG. 1 and paragraph 0050) [The system 100 uses a wide variety of web sites of the world wide web].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the system as taught by Dean.

This modification of the invention enables the interactive computer system to comprise at least a Web site so that the user would restrict the edit operations to a limited number of relevant fragments, to affect global changes (Dean: paragraph 0020).

Regarding **claim(s) 5**, Li in combination with Tang as applied to **claim(s) 4** above differ from **claim(s) 5** for the interactive computer system comprises at least a Web site.

Furthermore, Tang teaches the automated computer system comprises a Web browser (FIG. 1 and 2 and paragraph 0032) [The user communicates with the server through the Internet using the browser device 201, thereby the interactive computer system comprises a Web browser].

Although Li in combination with Tang disclose a computer-based system but fails to specifically disclose the interactive computer system comprises at least a Web site.

However, Dean in the same field of endeavor teaches a computer with access to at least a Web site (FIG. 1 and paragraph 0050) [The system 100 uses a wide variety of web sites of the world wide web].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the system as taught by Dean.

This modification of the invention enables the interactive computer system to comprise at least a Web site so that the user would restrict the edit operations to a limited number of relevant fragments, to affect global changes (Dean: paragraph 0020).

Regarding **claim(s) 13**, Li in combination with Tang as applied to **claim(s) 10** above differ from **claim(s) 13** for the automated computer system comprises a Web browser.

Furthermore, Tang teaches the automated computer system comprises a Web browser (FIG. 1 and 2 and paragraph 0032) [The user communicates with the server through the Internet using the browser device 201, thereby the automated computer system comprises a Web browser].

Although Li in combination with Tang disclose a computer-based system but fails to specifically disclose the automated computer system comprises at least a Web site.

However, Dean in the same field of endeavor teaches the automated computer system comprises at least a Web site (FIG. 1 and paragraph 0050) [The system 100 uses a wide variety of web sites of the world wide web].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the system as taught by Dean.

This modification of the invention enables the automated computer system to comprise at least a Web site so that the user would restrict the edit operations to a limited number of relevant fragments, to affect global changes (Dean: paragraph 0020).

2. **Claim(s) 3, 8, 9, 11 and 12** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li in view of Tang as applied to **claim(s) 1, 4 and 10** above, and further in view of Nemoto (US 6,584,180 B2).

Regarding **claim(s) 3**, Li in combination with Tang as applied to **claim(s) 1** above differ from **claim(s) 3**, in that it fails to specifically disclose the interactive computer system is a telephonic response system including voice recognition and generation functions and the ascertaining step additionally includes iteratively querying the user to determine preferred voice qualities.

However, Nemoto in the same field of endeavor teaches the interactive computer system is a telephonic response system (Automatic Voice Response 4 on FIG. 1)

including voice recognition (Voice Recognition 6 on FIG. 1) and generation functions (FIG. 1 and column 7, lines 15-25) [The automatic voice response system 1 comprises an automatic voice response section, a voice recognition section 6 and a screener interface section 8, thereby the interactive computer system is a telephonic response system including voice recognition and generation functions]; and

the ascertaining step additionally includes iteratively querying the user to determine preferred voice qualities (FIG. 2 and column 8, lines 52-66) [The automatic voice response section 4 receives a response from the caller, and transfers the voice clip to the voice recognition section 6 which generates a recognition result to be transmitted to the automatic response section 4 and transmits a confirmation message back to the caller, thereby the ascertaining step additionally includes iteratively querying the user to determine preferred voice qualities].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the automatic voice response system as taught by Nemoto.

This modification of the invention enables the interactive computer system is a telephonic response system including voice recognition and generation functions so that the system would reduce the number of times that the user is asked to repeat uttering information (Nemoto: column 2, lines 40-45).

Regarding **claim(s) 8**, Li in combination with Tang as applied to **claim(s) 4** above differ from **claim(s) 8**, in that it fails to disclose an automated telephonic response system including means for voice recognition and generation.

However, Nemoto in the same field of endeavor, teaches the automated computer system comprises an automated telephonic response system including means for voice recognition and generation (FIG. 1 and column 7, lines 15-25) [The automatic voice response system 1 comprises an automatic voice response section, a voice recognition section 6 and a screener interface section 8, thereby the interactive computer system is a telephonic response system including voice recognition and generation functions].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the automatic voice response system as taught by Nemoto.

This modification of the invention enables the interactive computer system is a telephonic response system including voice recognition and generation functions so that the system would reduce the number of times that the user is asked to repeat uttering information (Nemoto: column 2, lines 40-45).

Regarding **claim(s) 9**, Li in combination with Tang and Nemoto as applied to **claim(s) 8** above differ from **claim(s) 9** for a means for iteratively querying the user to answer predestined questions and a means for ascertaining user preferences for generated voice qualities.

Furthermore, Nemoto teaches the means for prompting comprises means for iteratively querying the user to answer predestined questions (FIG. 2 and column 8, lines 52-66) [The automatic voice-response section 4 receives a response from the caller, and transfer the voice clip to the voice recognition section 6 which generates a recognition result to be transmitted to the automatic response section 4 and transmits a confirmation message back to the caller, thereby a means for iteratively querying the user to answer predestined questions]; and

means for ascertaining user preferences for generated voice qualities (FIG. 2 and column 8, lines 52-66) [The automatic voice response section 4 receives a response from the caller, and transfer the voice clip to the voice recognition section 6 which generates a recognition result to be transmitted to the automatic response section 4 and transmits a confirmation message back to the caller, thereby a means for ascertaining user preferences for generated voice qualities].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the automatic voice response system as taught by Nemoto.

This modification of the invention enables the interactive computer system is a telephonic response system including voice recognition and generation functions so that the system would reduce the number of times that the user is asked to repeat uttering information (Nemoto: column 2, lines 40-45).

Regarding **claim(s) 11**, Li in combination with Tang as applied to **claim(s) 10** above differ from **claim(s) 11**, in that it fails to disclose an automated telephonic response system including means for voice recognition and generation.

However, Nemoto in the same field of endeavor, teaches the automated computer system comprises an automated telephonic response system including means for voice recognition and generation (FIG. 1 and column 7, lines 15-25) [The automatic voice response system 1 comprises an automatic voice response section, a voice recognition section 6 and a screener interface section 8, thereby the interactive computer system is a telephonic response system including voice recognition and generation functions].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the automatic voice response system as taught by Nemoto.

This modification of the invention enables the interactive computer system is a telephonic response system including voice recognition and generation functions so that the system would reduce the number of times that the user is asked to repeat uttering information (Nemoto: column 2, lines 40-45).

Regarding **claim(s) 12**, Li in combination with Tang and Nemoto as applied to **claim(s) 11** above differ from **claim(s) 12** for a means for prompting comprises means for iteratively querying the user to answer predefined questions and a means for ascertaining user preferences for generated voice qualities.

Furthermore, Nemoto teaches the means for prompting comprises means for iteratively querying the user to answer predefined questions (FIG. 2 and column 8, lines 52-66) [The automatic voice response section 4 receives a response from the caller, and transfer the voice clip to the voice recognition section 6 which generates a recognition result to be transmitted to the automatic response section 4 and transmits a confirmation message back to the caller, thereby a means for prompting comprises means for iteratively querying the user to answer predefined questions]; and

means for ascertaining user preferences for generated voice qualities (FIG. 2 and column 8, lines 52-66) [The automatic voice response section 4 receives a response from the caller, and transfer the voice clip to the voice recognition section 6 which generates a recognition result to be transmitted to the automatic response section 4 and transmits a confirmation message back to the caller, thereby a means for ascertaining user preferences for generated voice qualities].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the automatic voice response system as taught by Nemoto.

This modification of the invention enables the interactive computer system is a telephonic response system including voice recognition and generation functions so that the system would reduce the number of times that the user is asked to repeat uttering information (Nemoto: column 2, lines 40-45).

3. **Claim(s) 6 and 7** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li in view of Tang and in further view of Dean as applied to **claim(s) 4 and 5** above, and further in view of Culy et al. (US 2004/0030557 A1).

Regarding **claim(s) 6**, Li in combination with Tang and Dean as applied to **claim(s) 5** above, differ from **claim(s) 6**, in that it fails to specifically disclose the prompting means includes means for presenting to the user a plurality of passages, each utilizing a different personal pronoun.

However, Culy, in the same field of endeavor, teaches the prompting means includes means for presenting to the user a plurality of passages, each utilizing a different personal pronoun (FIG. 4 and paragraph 0043) [The morphology file 410 contains information about syntactically and semantically suffixes of words for the user, thereby includes means for presenting to the user a plurality of passages, each utilizing a different personal pronoun].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the morphology file as taught by Culy.

This modification of the invention enables the means for presenting to the user a plurality of passages, each utilizing a different personal pronoun so that the system would be capable of understanding any of the user' s utterances at any time (Culy: paragraph 0009).

Regarding **claim(s) 7**, Li in combination with Tang, Dean and Curly as applied to **claim(s) 6** above differ from **claim(s) 7** for the means for assuring subject and verb agreement.

Li as modified discloses an apparatus for improving user satisfaction with an automated computer system, wherein the means for storing includes means for saving user pronoun choice (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 53-59) [The updating of the user profile includes storing segments of created or modified custom languages, thereby a means for saving user pronoun choice].

Furthermore, Culy teaches the means for modifying includes means for assuring subject and verb agreement (paragraph 0071) [One of the grammar rule is a sentence that starts with a noun phrase followed by a verb phrase, thereby a means for assuring subject and verb agreement].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the morphology file as taught by Culy.

This modification of the invention enables the means for assuring subject and verb agreement so that the system would be capable of understanding any of the user's utterances at any time (Culy: paragraph 0009).

4. **Claim(s) 14 and 15** are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Li in view of Tang and in further view of Nemoto as applied to **claim(s) 10 and 11** above, and further in view of Culy.

Regarding **claim(s) 14**, Li in combination with Tang and Nemoto as applied to **claim(s) 11** above, differ from **claim(s) 14**, in that it fails to specifically disclose the prompting means includes means for presenting to the user a plurality of passages, each utilizing a different personal pronoun.

However, Culy, in the same field of endeavor, teaches the prompting means includes means for presenting to the user a plurality of passages, each utilizing a different personal pronoun combination (FIG. 4 and paragraph 0043) [The morphology file 410 contains information about syntactically and semantically suffixes of words for the user, thereby includes means for presenting to the user a plurality of passages, each utilizing a different personal pronoun].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the morphology file as taught by Culy.

This modification of the invention enables the means for presenting to the user a plurality of passages, each utilizing a different personal pronoun so that the system would be capable of understanding any of the user' s utterances at any time (Culy: paragraph 0009)..

Regarding **claim(s) 15**, Li in combination with Tang, Dean and Curly as applied to **claim(s) 14** above differ from **claim(s) 15** for a means for assuring subject and verb agreement.

Li as modified discloses a computer program product having computer readable code, wherein the means for storing includes means for saving user pronoun combination choice (FIG. 1 and 2 and column 5, lines 53-59) [The updating of the user profile includes storing segments of created or modified custom languages, thereby a means for saving user pronoun combination choice].

Furthermore, Culy teach the means for modifying includes means for assuring subject and verb agreement (paragraph 0071) [One of the grammar rule is a sentence that starts with a noun phrase followed by a verb phrase, thereby a means for assuring subject and verb agreement].

Therefore, it would have been obvious to one of the ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to modify the computer system of Li as modified using the morphology file as taught by Culy.


This modification of the invention enables the means for assuring subject and verb agreement so that the system would be capable of understanding any of the user's utterances at any time (Culy: paragraph 0009).

Conclusion

5. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Gerald Gauthier whose telephone number is (571) 272-7539. The examiner can normally be reached on 8:00 AM to 4:30 PM.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Fan Tsang can be reached on (571) 272-7547. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).


GERALD GAUTHIER
PATENT EXAMINER

Gerald Gauthier
Examiner
Art Unit 2645

g.g.
June 8, 2005